

Geography.

Geography is the sum total of all the places in the map that we don't know about. Geography is made up of boundary lines, river lines, dots and dashes like a telegraph system and shaded places which represent the high spots. It is also colored to suit the taste and in such a manner that it takes a bacteriologist to make you know the difference between the sea and the dry land. Historical geography is ordinary geography with what ever you don't know about history added to it. Historical geography consists of migrations, cedings and other flora and fauna to suit. To make a historical geography get a few races and distribute them according to your fancy over a pink area in various shades to show how they spread out. As a matter of fact, they did nothing of the sort. But that makes the historical geography all the more interesting. In the hands of schoolteachers geographies are frequently believed in for years by confiding pupils.—Life.

Ballads as Newspapers.

The ballad, or that form of it which is associated with the roadside, was one predecessor of the newspaper as a commentator on events. It was written for the people and sold to the people. Printed on poor paper and passed from hand to hand, copies of early ballads were seldom preserved. Fortunately several men of the seventeenth century began to make collections of ballads, and the copies of broadsides printed before 1700 that are now in existence are supposed to number about 10,000. Soon after 1700 the printed form of the ballad was changed, the "black letter" disappearing, but the ballad continued as a chronicle of happenings and a commentator on political, military and other public events until the middle of the nineteenth century and in the United States as well as England. The "topical" song of today perpetuates the satirical function of the ballad.—Springfield Republican.

Belgian Congo.

Belgian Congo, founded thirty years ago, is still in the early stage of development. So far practically no manufacturing industries have yet been established, and, aside from the important copper mines in the Katanga district, the only large industrial enterprises are the railways and river transportation services. It may be said that all business activities in the colony are devoted to the collection of tropical products—rubber, ivory, gum copal, palm oil and kernels, cacao, etc.—and the railway and river services are in reality only accessories to these activities, having been established primarily to aid in the transportation of these products to the seaports. The gathering of rubber in Congo has never recovered its former activity, and in all probability will never again be so rich a source of income to the colony as it was previous to 1912.

Ship Money.

Charles I. was badly in need of money, and his attorney general in the course of his antiquarian researches discovered that in the dim ages of the past the crown had issued writs to the cities and towns on the coast requiring them to provide vessels for the royal needs, and he suggested that this ancient right might be brought into use again. Instead of the actual vessels a money contribution might be exacted instead. Thus the king would be able to tax a larger part of the realm while theoretically observing the laws. Writs for ship money were accordingly issued, but the patriot John Hampden declared that they were illegal and raised such a protest against them that they were practically nullified.

Weed Pests.

Of the 200 species of ferns native to this country a few have become more or less serious weed pests. The most troublesome are the bay scented fern and the brake. According to a bulletin of the department of agriculture, cutting off the tops close to the soil surface twice a year for two years will kill out nearly all ferns. The best times to do the cutting are just previous to spring, or about the middle of June, and the middle of August.

Life in Bermuda.

A feature of life in Bermuda which always impresses the stranger is the apparent prosperity of the natives, white and colored alike. Distressing poverty is unknown, and even the poorest families can boast of a stone house and a garden.—Argonaut.

The Twins.

We have heard of several cases wherein twins have borne a remarkable likeness to each other. But the most curious was the case of twin sisters who had to be told everything together because it was impossible to tell them apart.

Corrected.

"My husband tells me that he was out late last night with your husband." "That isn't so. I want you to understand that my husband was out with your husband."—Detroit Free Press.

Put Out.

"Why do writers always talk of angry flames?" "Because, if you notice, flames are usually put out."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Calendar Time.

Mr. Bacon—What are you doing with that old, faded calendar? Mrs. Bacon—Oh, I just like to look into the dim and distant past!—Yonkers Statesman.

A trick is at the best but a mean thing.—Le Sage.

Some Easy Marks

By M. QUAD

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To let you into a part of the plot at the beginning, so that it may not be so great a puzzle to your brain, it may be stated that there was a widow named Ridgeway living at Colville, a town of 2,000 inhabitants.

There was living, also, at Beach Hill a lawyer named Hammond. Beach Hill and Colville were forty miles apart, but the lawyer and the widow had somehow become acquainted, and perhaps they would have fallen in love had either been able to support the other. Five miles from Beach Hill was a place called Widowville. There was a good reason for it. Five widowers, all farmers, had built their houses there. Each widower had a lot of children, numbering from five to eight.

Between Beach Hill and Widowville was a farm of eighty acres called the Lester farm. In seven years it had had five tenants. The soil was so poor that they all starved out. This farm the Widow Ridgeway leased.

Of course the five widowers of Widowville heard of the widow's arrival and what she proposed to do, and they picked up their ears and said that something would be doing. Enos Cook, who had the biggest number of children, was the first one to drive over and introduce himself.

Jason Turner was the next caller, and he went over the same ground and came away feeling just as good. So it was with Luke Harper, Moses Swift and Philletus Johnson. All looked upon the Widow Ridgeway as a prize to be won, and each one determined in his own mind to win her, though he didn't say anything to the others about it.

Two weeks had passed when they all called again, and this time their talk with the widow was more free.

It was at the third call that the plot developed. If the farmers could spare a little time from their own work they might plow a little and plant a little for her and thus help her along. Of course they would. They would be only too glad to do it. What crop did the widow think would pay her best? She promptly answered that potatoes would probably be the best selling crop. How many acres? Why, she had figured out that about sixty acres would be the right thing.

Sixty acres of potatoes! Why, the average farmer thinks he has a big planting if he puts in ten. The widowers elevated their eyebrows in something like horror, but after a conference lasting an hour it was agreed to come to the widow's figures. When it came time for plowing the five brought their teams and plows and worked happily together. When they couldn't come themselves they sent their hired men. Sixty acres is a big field, but it was eventually plowed and dragged. It was then that the widow made an announcement. She gathered together the five tired men at the back door and said:

"My friends, do not think I lack modesty when I tell you that I know you are all in love with me and intend to propose marriage. I like you all. You are good and true men. I cannot as yet say that I prefer one to another, but I am going to carry out a plan. The one that does the most for me in this matter of the potato crop I shall look upon as being the most worthy to become my husband."

Satisfaction gleamed in the eyes of every widower.

To plant sixty acres of ground takes a heap of seed potatoes. The widow didn't have a peck. The five farmers chipped in and bought them for her. They planted them for her. When it was time they plowed them out and hoed them for her. Again, when it was time they dug them for her. When the tubers were ripe for digging the potato trust sent a man to offer 50 cents a bushel, which was the usual price. Two weeks later, after it had been ascertained that not another potato would be offered for sale in that part of the state, it raised its offer to 75 cents, and the widow took it.

When the last potato had been loaded up and drawn away the widow Ridgeway gave a banquet to the five farmers, and it was known that her choice was to be announced. The farmers noticed that eight plates were placed on the table. That meant two more persons were to sit down. They arrived. It was Lawyer Hammond and the Baptist preacher from the village. What business had brought them? Inquired each farmer of himself, but no one had solved the question when the banquet was finished, and the lawyer rose up and said:

"Gentlemen, this has been a great race between who should have the widow's heart and hand. You have all done nobly. Each one of you has shown himself to be a good and true man. In fact, you all have been so worthy of this good woman's love that she cannot decide which one of you to accept. She cannot marry the whole five of you, as you must know, and rather than give herself to one and make the four others miserable for life she has decided to marry the sixth man, which is me." The marriage took place, but there were five men who did not smile nor offer a congratulatory. Their faces were very solemn as they said out of the house and started for their homes, and on their way thither each one remarked to himself:

"Gai darn my cats and dogs! If any one had told me that I was such an easy mark I'd have licked him all over a ten acre lot!"

Alaska's Verdant Islands.

The island of Attu, at the end of the Aleutian chain, is not far from Asia. From north to south Alaska reaches almost as far as from Canada to Mexico.

This mighty territory is a world in the variety of its lands and waters. It is a country of seas, lakes and rivers and of almost as many islands as the empire of Japan. It has a vast continental mainland, with mountains and valleys, rolling plateaus and great lowland plains. I traveled a thousand miles through rocky islands in going from Seattle to Skagway and later passed through the Aleutian archipelago, which extends from the end of the Alaskan peninsula about as far westward as the distance from the Atlantic ocean to the Mississippi river. The island of Kodiak is as big as Porto Rico, and Prince of Wales Island is as large as Connecticut. All of these islands are green from one year's end to the other, and some have a vegetation as dense as that of Hawaii.—Christian Herald.

Novel Use For Gunpowder.

"Early in the sixties of the last century," writes Rev. Fuller Mills, a Welsh clergyman, "I was a boy behind the counter of what was known as the company's shop at Abertillery. Among the collier customers who came to the shop was a tall, well developed man known as Dick Stevens or Stephens."

"He was a member of the prize ring or the pugilistic fraternity, which was very popular in those days. . . . Dick Stevens was matched to fight Lanto Catcham and was preparing for the fight when he came to the shop for his weekly requirements. . . . He generally asked for an ounce or two of gunpowder. I wondered at this, and my curiosity was aroused."

"I asked what he used it for. His reply was: 'I mix it with my gray when I have my dinner and swallow it. It prevents the flesh from easily puffing under the hard blows of an opponent. The cuts and bruises are not so hurtful and heal more easily.'"

The Gentle Art of Smiling.

A mother had a little girl, her first child, who seemed to have been born with a scowl. Perfectly well, still she had a morose disposition which it seemed as though nothing could alter. When a second child was born the mother made a rule that no one should look at the baby without a smile. With the imitation of childhood the baby at once began, even in her early weeks, to smile back, and as she grew, and the rule still held in the home, she developed into what every one who knew her called "the smiling baby" and grew up with the sunniest disposition, a joy to every one. Now, what that mother did any mother can do. A child may actually inherit a serious, even a sullen disposition, yet these may be crowded out while they are undeveloped by the habit of cheerfulness.—Woman's Home Companion.

Awry.

"Wat ees eet zat means your English word 'awry'?" asked the French girl, newly landed on these shores. "Why," replied the walking dictionary, "it means crooked, disheveled. If my hat is awry it's tipped on one side, or if you apply it to my necktie it means mussed up. In what connection did you hear it?"

But she was frowning violently and muttering: "Ah-h-h! Zat beast! I was sure he meant to insult, but nevalr did I believe eet was so bad!"

"Why, what on-earth happened to you?"

"I ride in ze tram. I say to ze conductor, 'Please say to me w'en we stop at ze Forty-second street.' And he smile at me—so—and he say to me, 'A' rrr!'"—New York Post.

Teeth of a Shark.

In respect to its dentition the shark is a very remarkable creature. The white shark has seven rows of teeth, while other species vary in the number of rows they possess. It must be understood, however, that the shark only uses one row at a time. The other rows lie down inside the mouth behind the edge of the jaw, erecting themselves when it is time for them to take successively the place of the first row. When one observes how keen edged these incisors are it seems no wonder that they can bite off a big rope as readily as if it were thread.

Light Reading.

"Do you read much?" she asked of him. "A great deal," he replied. "But it's mostly light reading."

And when some one told her that he read gas meters for a living she gnashed her teeth in wild but helpless indignation.—London Telegraph.

Poor Fare.

"What came before the literary club this afternoon, my love?" asked Mr. Dibble at dinner.

"Oh, 'The Merchant of Venice,' and some of the worst sandwiches I ever ate," answered Mrs. Dibble.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

They Were More Accurate.

"Did Hamfarr make a hit when he appeared on the stage?"

"No, but some of those in the audience displayed excellent marksmanship."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Ignorance.

Mrs. Stubbins—Do you like codfish balls, Mr. Fox? The New Lodger—I don't know, Mrs. Stubbins. I never attended any.—London Tid-Bits.

Contentment, as it is a short road and pleasant, has great delight and little trouble.—Epictetus.

"I Love You."

Very interesting are the phrases used by the various people of the world to express "I love you." Wherever there are human beings declarations of love are made, and there are a thousand languages in which the tender passion may be expressed. The Chinese say "To ugal ni," the Armenian expresses his love with "Se siren as bez," the Arab is content with the short "Ne habbek," while the Turk murmurs "Sidi seveiorum." In India "Main syne ka pisar karim" is the declaration. But the Greenlander holds the palm for the word love. When he does not stammer it has fifteen syllables and has been recorded phonetically thus: "Unifgrneerdinalerfronajungnarrig-njak!"

An Ancient Guild.

The Cutlers' company had probably existed long before the grant of the first charter by Henry V. Early in the previous century a fierce quarrel is recorded between the Cutlers and the Sheathers, who were accused of having discredited the Cutlers by supplying them with unworkmanlike sheaths for knives, daggers and swords, to which the Sheathers cruelly retorted that the Cutlers disgraced the sheaths by selling inferior foreign blades for English.—London Spectator.

Cyprus.

Cyprus was an extremely popular resort for Britishers for a year or so after the announcement, in 1878, that it had become a British protectorate, but as the coast could not provide harbors to compete with those of Malta the vogue of the island receded as quickly as it had sprung up.—London Globe.

Worms Used in Medicine.

The earthworm, or the common fishworm, was utilized by the medical practitioners in Europe two and three hundred years ago. The worms were for internal administration and sometimes made into an ointment or embrocation for external use.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Marengo.

In the battle of Marengo 58,000 men participated, and of that number 13,000 were killed or wounded, about 22 per cent. Napoleon thought Marengo his greatest victory. He always kept throughout life the uniform he wore on that day.

12c Per Pound For Hides IF NOT FROZEN.

\$10 Per Ton for Bones if delivered at once.

North Platte Junk House

Lock's Old Barn.

Legal Notice.

To John Richard Neary, Anna Neary, Mead County Bank, a corporation, and to John Doe, real name unknown, Receiver of Mead County Bank, a corporation, non-resident defendants:

You and each of you will take notice that on the 14th day of February, 1915, Zara I. Mitchell, plaintiff, filed her certain action in the District Court of Lincoln County, Nebraska, against you and each of you, the object and prayer of which are to quiet title in plaintiff and in John Richard Neary in the following described lands situate in Lincoln County, Nebraska, to-wit: Lot Eight (8), Block One Hundred Five (105), of the original town of the City of North Platte each an undivided one-half interest and to foreclose that certain mortgage owned by plaintiff upon an undivided one-half interest of said Lot 8 made on July 23, 1906 to F. J. Broeker upon which there is claimed to be due the sum of \$50.96 and in the failure of defendants to pay said mortgage for a decree of foreclosure thereof. Mead County Bank is made party defendant by virtue of a second mortgage held upon all of Lot 8 and to quiet title of plaintiff against said mortgage as to her interest in said premises and to have said mortgage decreed junior and inferior to plaintiff's lien and foreclosure said defendant Mead County Bank, its successors and assigns of all equity of redemption, right, title and interest in said described premises. You and each of you are required to answer said petition on or before the 27th day of March, 1915, or your defaults will be taken and judgment entered against you as in said petition prayed.

ZARA I. MITCHELL, Plaintiff.
By E. H. EVANS,
Her Attorney.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the District Court of Lincoln County, Nebraska, upon a decree of foreclosure rendered in said Court wherein H. J. Church is plaintiff, and Elmer E. Hopkins et al are defendants, and to me directed, I will on the 18th day of March, 1915, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the east front door of the Court House in North Platte, Lincoln County, Nebraska, sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, the following described property, to-wit: East half of Southwest Quarter (E½ of SW¼) and West half of the Southeast Quarter (W½ of SE¼) Section Three (33), Township Nine (9), Range Thirty-two (32), west of the 6th P. M., Lincoln County, Nebraska.
Dated North Platte, Nebraska, Feb. 14, 1915.
A. J. SALISBURY, Sheriff.

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Notice for Publication

Serial No. 95602.

Department of the Interior

U. S. Land Office at North Platte, Nebr.

Feb. 2, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Leroy Carrigan, of North Platte, Nebr., who, on Dec. 28, 1912, made Homestead entry No. 05492, for 8½ of SW¼, Section 4, Township 12, N. Range 31, W. 6th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, at North Platte, Nebr., on the 27th day of March, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: Carl Broeder, Marshall L. Orten, John W. Fowler, Thomas Zimmerman, all of North Platte, Nebr. J. E. EVANS, Register.

Amendment to Articles of Incorporation

Notice is hereby given that at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Coates Lumber & Coal Co., article number two of the Articles of Incorporation was amended to read as follows:

"The general nature of the business to be transacted by said corporation shall be the manufacture, the whole sale and the retail dealing in flour, grain, lumber, fuels, hardware, paints, oils, glass, mouldings, mill work, stone, brick, lime, cement, plaster and all kinds of building material, fuels, grain, flour and general merchandise business of every description; the construction, maintenance, and operation of mills and machinery for the manufacture of lumber and all kinds of building material; the construction, maintenance and operation of elevators and mills and machinery for the manufacture and operation of the flour and grain business; the buying, selling, leasing, owning and operating lumber and coal yards and other real estate and personal property including mills, elevators and stores; buying and selling of real estate, and to do a general contracting business and all other things necessary, proper, usual and essential in carrying on any business referred to in this section."

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hand and the official seal of said corporation this 11th day of February, 1915.

ELMER COATES, President.

A. A. TANNER, Secretary.

T. H. WATHEN,

Auctioneer
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We also carry a full line of tobacco and smokers' articles.

J. F. Schmalzried.

Notice for Publication

Serial 05233.

Department of the Interior

U. S. Land Office, North Platte, Nebr.

Feb. 7, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph R. Ellsworth, of North Platte, Nebr., who, on Oct. 14, 1911 made Homestead entry No. 05233 for N½ of NE¼ and SW¼ of NE¼, Section 14, Township 14, N. Range 30, W. 6th Principal Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver, at North Platte, Nebr., on the 28th day of March, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: O. H. Covell, W. S. Bunting, Fred Simants, C. P. Campbell, all of North Platte, Nebr. J. E. EVANS, Register.

Order of Hearing on Petition for Settlement of Account.

State of Nebraska, Lincoln County, ss.

In the County Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Howard F. Jeffrey, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Etta S. Campbell, nee Jeffrey, praying a final settlement of her final account, filed on the 7th day of February, 1915, and for a decree of distribution and descent of real estate and her discharge.

Ordered that March 3, A. D. 1915, at 9 o'clock a. m., is assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a County Court to be held in and for said County, and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and that notice of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the North Platte Tribune, a semi-weekly newspaper printed in said County, for three successive weeks, prior to said day of hearing.

GEO. E. FRENCH,

County Judge.

Order of Hearing on Original Probate of Will.

State of Nebraska, Lincoln County, ss.

In the County Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Hershey, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Hattie Maud Hershey, praying that the instrument filed on the 2d day of February, 1915, and purporting to be the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, may be proved, approved, probated, allowed and recorded as the last Will and Testament of the said Joseph Hershey, deceased, and that the execution of said instrument may be committed and the administration of said estate may be granted to Hattie Maud Hershey as Executrix.

Ordered, that February 25, A. D. 1915, at 9 o'clock a. m., is assigned for hearing said petition and also for hearing on the application of Hattie M. Hershey for an allowance of \$150.00 per month pending administration, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a County Court to be held in and for said County, and show cause why the prayer of petitioner should not be granted; and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, be given to all persons interested in said matter by